

LABOR CLAP-ON

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No. 40

Work of Convention Is Recapitulated by Labor News Service

The closing days of the fifty-fifth annual American Federation of Labor convention at Atlantic City N. J., ran the gamut from the re-election of William Green to the presidency, with absolutely no whisper of opposition, to the fist fight between John L. Lewis and William L. Hutcheson, says an I. L. N. S. story. The last session was as full of deep feeling as the first, and even when casting unanimous votes the delegates seemed to act with a certain tension. So, probably, did the delegates to the First Continental Congress.

President Green made a speech on the day of his election which did something to calm the bitterness that had been generated by the hot debate between industrial and craft union champions the day before. Green called the attention of the delegates to the fact that the convention is a free forum, and that when an issue is decided all disputants should unite.

Two Council Contests

The only officer of the A. F. of L. whose re-election was contested was Matthew Woll—and that could scarcely be called a contest. Woll had been attacked repeatedly from the first, and when he was renominated for vice-president the Automobile Workers' Union of Kenosha, Wis., named one of its members, Emil Costello, as a rival candidate. Costello got 264 votes, and Woll 28,522.

There was another contest over the election to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of George L. Berry from the executive council, on account of his appointment to a government position. W. D. Mahon of the Amalgamated Street Car Men's Union was elected by 17,370 votes to the 11,693 cast for Charles P. Howard of the International Typographical Union. This was really another clash between the industrial unionists, who supported Howard under the leadership of Lewis, and the craft unions, marshaled by John P. Frey.

Discussions Called "Growing Pains"

There was no small laughter when Father Francis J. Haas, director of the National Catholic School of Social Service and one of the leading authorities on labor problems, described the heated discussions of the convention as "growing pains." He expressed himself as certain that a strengthened labor organization, ready for the important tasks ahead, would be developed from the struggle.

One subject came up on which there was no dispute whatever. The convention expressed once more the hostility of the A. F. of L., which in this case speaks for all American labor, to the fascism and nazism of Europe. A resolution was adopted, calling for a continuance of labor's boycott on nazi Germany. The convention called for another boycott on the Olympic games at Berlin next year. It heard the report of the Chest for the Liberation of the Workers of Europe who are oppressed by fascist and nazi rulers.

This report showed that 250 labor leaders of Italy have been sentenced to prison in the last

year; that the average sentence is six years; that German workers have received in about the same period prison sentences aggregating 7000 years; that 120 men were beheaded to clear Hitler's path to power, and that there is bitter need of money to save from starvation the labor members who have escaped across the German, Austrian and Italian frontiers with no possessions save the clothes on their backs.

The convention took a strong stand, not only against oppression by fascist leaders, but against their plain addition to the menace of war. Eight resolutions denouncing Mussolini for his raid on Africa were introduced, and not one met with disapproval. "The very existence of dictatorship in any form is a threat to peace," declared one resolution, and there was not a dissenting voice.

Company Union Report Praised

The resolutions committee called attention to the superb work of the bureau of labor statistics in probing the actual works and ways of company unions. It came out that in resentment at this exposure a group of employers started a movement to boycott this government bureau which had told the truth, and refuse any information to the bureau hereafter. Someone must have explained to these hotheads that boycotting a government agency is not exactly popular with the American people, and the New York "Journal of Commerce," anti-union to the core, announced that there would be no formal boycott.

An amendment to the Federation constitution was adopted giving central bodies and state federations the right to oust communists or the delegates of unions controlled or officered by communists.

(Continued on Page Two)

Union Labor Ticket

For Mayor

ANGELO J. ROSSI

For District Attorney

MATTHEW BRADY

For Assessor

RUSSELL L. WOLDEN

For Sheriff

DANIEL C. MURPHY

For Municipal Court Judges

- (1) **DANIEL S. O'BRIEN**
- (2) **JOSEPH M. GOLDEN**
- (3) **ALDEN AMES**
- (4) **TERESA MEIKLE**

For Supervisors

WARREN SHANNON

ALFRED RONCOVIERI

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER

DAVID F. SUPPLE

DEWEY MEADE

FRED W. MEYER

Member of Board of Education

(For Confirmation)

WILLIAM F. BENEDICT

United Fruit Company Haled Into Court for Violating Wagner Act

The National Labor Relations Board has started its second action under the Wagner-Connery labor disputes act by filing a complaint against the United Fruit Company, with headquarters in New York City, alleging the discharge of three members of the International Longshoremen's Association for activities in connection with the association. The discharges are alleged to have been made last August, when some 400 banana handlers were involved in a dispute with the company.

Coercion Charged

In addition to discharging the three men because of their union affiliation, the board charges the company with circulating a petition among men engaged in handling bananas which agents of the company compelled them to sign. According to the complaint the petition included a pledge that the men would not join the International Longshoremen's Association. It is also alleged that signatures to the petition were secured by threat of discharge.

These actions of the company, the board claims, were in violation of Section 7 of the National Labor Relations Act, which guarantees the right of the workers to organize in unions without interference, restraint or coercion from employers.

The hearing of the charges, conducted at the United States Customs Court House, New York City, were commenced on October 31, by Dean Charles E. Clark of the Yale Law School, acting as trial examiner for the National Labor Relations Board.

May Reach Circuit Court

If as a result of the hearing Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board for the New York district, should make a report against the United Fruit Company, the next step would be for the National Labor Relations Board to issue a "cease and desist order," which it might seek to enforce through the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

The first case charging violation of the National Labor Relations Act involved the Pennsylvania Greyhound Lines, operating an interstate bus service. The case is still pending.

Complete Business Recovery

Held Dependent on Fair Wages

Citing figures to show that the nation "is definitely making a business recovery," Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins said, in a speech at Anderson, Ind., "complete recovery depends on the return of a fair wage to workers and a fair income to farmers."

Praising the social security act and old-age pensions, Miss Perkins said they were steps to increased contentment in the future.

She also expressed hope that the child labor amendment to the federal Constitution would be ratified by the twelve states necessary to make it a part of the Constitution.

For Prevailing Wage On State W.P.A. Work

Probably as a sequel to the state conference of labor representatives held in this city last Saturday under the auspices of the California State Federation of Labor, State Labor Commissioner Edward L. Nolan has challenged the federal W.P.A. program for payment of "security wages."

Nolan notified W.P.A. Administrator Frank Y. McLaughlin that the state prevailing wage act "will be rigidly enforced on all W.P.A. projects constructed for or by the state or any of its subdivisions."

Nolan pointed out that the security wage is from \$60 to \$70 a month for work which must be paid for at the rate of 62½ cents to \$1.37 an hour.

With delegates present from every section of the state, the conference of last Saturday, presided over by Edward D. Vandeleur, president of the State Federation of Labor, adopted the following resolutions on the subject of "prevailing wage vs. security wage":

Resolutions of Conference

"Whereas, Labor of California realizes that a maximum wage of \$55 a month for unskilled labor, \$85 a month for skilled labor, and \$94 a month for professional and technical labor is not a living wage but is an unjust wage to be paid to American citizen workmen on relief construction projects; and

"Whereas, Labor of California, actuated by a desire to be helpful, does not now request an increase in the monthly wage rates heretofore set forth, but does insist that the prescribed hours of labor per month be reduced; and

"Whereas, The law of the State of California provides that 'the prevailing wage must be paid on all public works of the state and of all political subdivisions thereof'; and

"Whereas, W.P.A. orders issued by Federal Administrator Harry L. Hopkins on October 10, 1935, provide means and methods whereby W.P.A. projects in California can pay the prevailing wage and be completed within the state's W.P.A. allotment; therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the representatives of the State Federation of Labor, the State Council of Carpenters and State Building Trades Council of California, in extraordinary convention assembled this 26th day of October, 1935, in the supervisors' chambers of San Francisco, That the representatives of all state and local councils unitedly and jointly petition the state and federal W.P.A. administrators and insist that such steps be taken forthwith as are necessary to facilitate the starting and completion of California W.P.A. projects with monthly hours of labor so reduced as to equal payment of the prevailing wage; and be it further

"Resolved, That we recommend to all councils

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

ELECT DANIEL C. MURPHY SHERIFF

Abolish private stores for private profit in county jails. These stores are now run by the sheriff's brother.

Stop the issuance of "gun permits" to hundreds of "courtesy deputy sheriffs" for political favors.

Turn the fees collected by the sheriff's office into the public treasury instead of the sheriff's pocket.

Insure humane and scientific care for the insane in the sheriff's custody.

**TAKE THE PRIVATE PROFIT OUT
OF THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE**

and unions that the members thereof refuse to work on any W.P.A. project where the monthly hours of labor are not so reduced as to equal and comply with the prevailing wage law of the State of California; and further, that a sub-committee be now appointed from the representatives of this convention to deal forthwith with the entire matter for all labor of California."

Committee Appointed

The following committee was appointed to coordinate the state campaign for the maintenance of the prevailing wage on public works: Edward D. Vandeleur, Frank C. MacDonald, Paul Scharrenberg, J. W. Buzzell, C. J. Haggerty, J. F. Cambiano, M. B. Kunz, Michael Casey, Don Cameron, R. E. Mercer, E. D. Barry, W. W. Patterson and Charles Pengally.

Inasmuch as the members of the foregoing committee were required to return to their respective home cities in the various parts of the state, a special executive committee was elected, with full power to act, as follows: Edward D. Vandeleur, Frank C. MacDonald and Paul Scharrenberg.

Statement by Commissioner Nolan

The following statement was issued by Edward L. Nolan, state labor commissioner, on Monday last:

"As state labor commissioner of California it is my duty not only to enforce the law but to take all steps possible to prevent the violation of the labor laws. With this thought in mind I am advising the Works Progress Administration, which is in charge of the W.P.A. projects, that the prevailing wage law of the State of California will be rigidly enforced, and upon all W.P.A. projects constructed for or with or by the State of California or one of its subdivisions the prevailing rate of wages will have to be paid.

"It is my sincere belief that the United States government has no intention or desire, nor have any of its officers, to violate the laws of the State of California, but I would be derelict to my oath of office to fail to enforce the prevailing wage law even when it affects the federal government.

"Whether or not one scale of wages or another shall be paid upon W.P.A. projects does not interest me as an officer of the state except as it affects the laws which my division administers."

LEWIS LAUDS PRESIDENT

President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America indorsed the "new deal" in a speech at Pikesville, Ky., this week, in which he termed President Roosevelt "the greatest statesman of modern times." Lewis credited Mr. Roosevelt with "making free" the mine workers of Kentucky, and he reviewed the results of the N.R.A., enactment of the Wagner labor act and other legislation which he viewed as beneficial to the workingman.

Simmons' Employees For Bona Fide Union

In accordance with the terms of the agreement under which the employees of the Simmons Bed Company returned to work last week after a strike of seven weeks' duration, an election was held on Friday last to determine what organization should represent the workers in collective bargaining. The result of the balloting was that 408 votes were cast for Furniture Workers' Union No. 1451, an affiliate of the Carpenters' Union, and 98 for the "Simmons Co-operative Union," a company union.

The balloting was conducted under the auspices of the Regional Labor Board, which brought about the agreement to vote on condition that the men return to work.

Under the agreement the company will meet with representatives of the union to discuss wages, hours and working conditions.

If an agreement can not be reached within thirty days an arbitration board is to be set up. It is to consist of one union representative and one company representative, who shall select a third member. If they can not agree on the third member within five days the Regional Labor Board is empowered to name one. It is provided that the board shall be completed within fifteen days after selection begins.

The final award of the board is to be retroactive to the day of the election.

Ecclesiastical principalities are sustained by the powerful ordinances of religion, which are of such quality that they maintain their princes in their position no matter what their conduct or mode of life may be.—Machiavelli.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1935

Business Man Learns Economics

Not all of the business men of America have learned the lesson taught by the disastrous depression from which we are told we are emerging—that a nation can not be prosperous unless its workers, who constitute the bulk of the population, also are prosperous.

But it is encouraging to note that once in a while there emerges from the fog of antiquated theories about prosperity being possible only through the prosperity of big business a sonorous voice declaring that the hours of labor must be decreased and the wages of the workers increased in order to set the wheels of industry in motion. And the possessor of this voice usually is a hard-headed business man who has learned his wisdom through hard experience.

Such a man appears to be George A. Hormel, wealthy meat packer of Los Angeles (of all places). He has appealed to the United States Chamber of Commerce and similar organizations to co-operate with the federal government in putting over the following program:

1. A uniform 36-hour week, with time and a half for overtime. No exemptions except in farming and domestic service.

2. A uniform minimum basic wage of \$4 per day. This to determine the hourly rate for common labor.

3. A suitable old age pension.

"The N.R.A. went a step in the right direction, but not far enough," says Mr. Hormel. "Its minimum wage was too low. It should have been at least 50 per cent higher."

"Business can and must shorten hours and increase wages. It is the buying that makes the wheels of industry spin. Had we adopted a six-hour day and a thirty-six hour week in 1930, and maintained the pay, we would have had continued prosperity."

Hormel declares that he is not impressed by the claim that wage increases will unduly increase commodity prices.

"The N.R.A. minimum wage in our industry was \$16 a week," said Hormel. "If we had added a half a cent per pound to the cost of our product we could have increased that weekly minimum to \$24. No one would suffer from such an advance in price, but the increase in buying power would be sufficient to start us on the road to prosperity."

"I know that business has always been reluctant to shorten hours and increase wages. However, if I wanted to put 50 per cent of all industry out of business in six months I would ask Congress to enact a law making an \$8-a-week wage mandatory."

"The resulting decrease in purchasing power would ruin business."

Election Next Tuesday

Tuesday, November 5, is election day in San Francisco, and union labor will be given an opportunity to carry out the policy of the American Federation of Labor by "rewarding our friends and defeating our enemies."

The record of the city administration during the last four years has been one of fairness to labor, and this fact has been recognized in the make-up of the ticket indorsed by the Union Labor party. Union men and women of San Francisco can serve their city and their unions by following the advice of that party and voting its ticket straight. Take a list of candidates as printed on page 1 of the Labor Clarion to the polls with you.

It should not be forgotten that of the six proposed charter amendments on the ballot the San Francisco Labor Council has indorsed Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4. The council always has favored civil service in public employment, and these amendments should receive general support.

And last but not least, don't forget to mark your ballot in favor of William F. Benedict for member of the Board of Education, confirming the mayor's reappointment of a tried and valued public servant.

It is particularly desirable that labor should make a strong showing in this election as a rebuke to the dishonest attempt of the "red" element to mislead the voters through the so-called "United Labor" ticket, backed by communists.

Unfair Employers Aided by Relief

The evils of home work, through which women and children are exploited by unscrupulous manufacturers, are brought to light once more by the women's bureau of the Department of Labor. It is pointed out that the beggarly "wages" paid to these defenseless workers are supplemented by public relief, and thus the employer is really the beneficiary of the government's philanthropy—and the taxpayer foots the bill. And so we have the spectacle of the people maintaining a system under which a fair employer, who pays fair wages, is in competition with a manufacturer who participates in public relief to undermine competition.

The failure of the government to adequately combat these conditions should cause the general public to realize that the remedy lies in their own hands. By calling for the union label of the various clothing industries assurance is given that the goods purchased are made under sanitary conditions and that a living wage has been paid for their production. Moreover, the workers are not supplementing their income by public relief.

Call for the union label and help to wipe out this disgrace to American industry.

Good as Far as It Goes

The new N.R.A.—which is but a skeleton of the old—has called public hearings on the labor provisions of voluntary agreements intended to apply to wholesale tobacco, specialty paper products and candle industries. The minimum wage is fixed at \$14 per week in small cities and up to \$16 a week in the North. In the South minimum wages are a dollar lower.

Very good, as far as it goes; but the distance traveled is not great. The minimum wages are too low, though doubtless higher than are being paid in those industries now. The differential between North and South has never been explained to the satisfaction of labor, and the hours—forty per week—are so long that they offer little hope of re-employment.

It is good that these hearings are being held. But there will never be satisfactory labor conditions in this country until Congress is given power to regulate commerce, without regard to state lines, and without being required to overcome the objections of reactionary courts, says an I. L. N. S. writer.

The recent convention of the American Federation of Labor rejected a resolution committing the Federation to encouragement of general industrial strikes.

In the recent Canadian Dominion elections, which returned to power MacKenzie King, the communists, with sixteen parliamentary candidates running, polled a total of 28,000 votes. None was elected.

During depression American living standards have been set back thirty years, says the A. F. of L. "Monthly Survey of Business." The general standard of living in the United States depends on the amount of goods our industries produce for each person. At the bottom of depression we produced enough to maintain the standard of 1898; since then we have recovered to the level of 1905.

I now hold the view that the last war contained the moral that no matter what form our economic system is based upon, war does not pay from whatever angle you judge. I think that the peoples of victor and vanquished nations are slowly but surely learning that lesson.—Andrew Naesmith, British fraternal delegate to the A. F. of L. convention.

An effort is being made by the public-spirited persons in charge of the San Francisco Museum of Art to interest all classes of citizens in this valuable adjunct to the cultural side of the city's life. An especial effort is being made to arouse the interest of labor, and a series of lectures is projected which will have an especial appeal to workers. The museum is located in the War Memorial in the Civic Center, and should be visited by all San Franciscans, and especially by workingmen and women.

"In the fifty years of Queen Victoria's reign Great Britain indulged in thirty-two wars, large and small," Jock McGovern, Glasgow left wing Labor party member, declared during the debate in the House of Commons on the government's policy in the Italian-Ethiopian war. "Mussolini," he continued, "is now playing the self-same game that Britain had played. If Italian workers had the intelligence to use their machine guns on Mussolini and the Italian ruling class it would be a more intelligent thing than going out to Africa and slaughtering poor natives there."

"IS THAT NICE?"

While William Randolph Hearst was sorrowfully proclaiming that he must quit California because the state's income tax was beggaring him, his favorite movie actress, Marion Davies, was "throwing a party" in Hollywood to celebrate the filming of Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream." According to the veracious newspaper correspondents, the party cost \$70,000.—"Labor."

TEST OF GOOD WAGE THEORY

It is frequently said that the way to fight communism and communistic agitation is to pay good wages and provide good working conditions.

This theory will be put to the test this fall in the San Joaquin Valley cotton fields. Two hundred growers of the four valley cotton counties have just announced the highest wage scale in the United States for cotton picking.

Two years ago there were riots and bloodshed in this same cotton district. To be sure, the wage scale is based on economic conditions. This valley cotton district is a heavy producer of a superior grade, and the prospects for this year's crop are reported exceptionally good. Good wages follow good production, which is the only true and rational form of wealth sharing.—San Francisco "Chronicle."

He'll Not Be Missed

The threat (or promise) of William Randolph Hearst to remove from California in order to escape what he terms "robber" taxes has created a great deal of comment in the press of the state, some of it sarcastic, some abusive, but apparently none of it attempting to change the mind of the "Sage of San Simeon."

The San Diego Federated Trades and Labor Council has adopted resolutions in a facetious vein deplored the withdrawal of Hearst, "who has announced that he can not afford to pay back to the state a share of what he has taken from it," and declaring that "the unemployed movie artists of Hollywood, as well as the successful ladies of the screen, will be prostrated by the absence of Hearst from his broad California pastures." The resolutions continue:

"Since the federal government insists upon taxing the income of Mr. Hearst, we suggest that abroad he may find some country, such as Ethiopia, in which residence will be less expensive."

A writer in Upton Sinclair's "Epic News," signing himself "H. E.," captions his article, "Here's Your Hat, Mr. Hearst," and says:

"Hearst, America's Public Friend (?) No. 1, announces that due to high income taxes, he is to 'close' his 'places' in California, and henceforth spend most of his time in New York. He fears that a considerable number of his ilk will do likewise."

"Perhaps Mr. Hearst does not realize how glad the decent people of California will feel to know he is to be three thousand miles away. If he would only take his newspapers with him it would be perfect."

"Mr. Hearst, and any others of his kind who feel the same way about running away from California's problems, can take from this state little of any real use. His huge ranch, for instance, some fifty miles long by twenty-five miles wide, up near San Luis Obispo, will still be here, regardless of who may hold the property rights. He will take little of California's soil, little of its oil and nothing of its hydro-electric power, or of minerals or forest resources; he will take away little in the way of intelligence and capacity of California people to produce. He may take some debt claims along with him, but debt claims have no real physical existence. Real wealth is in energy, natural resources, equipment, goods in process or complete, and in human capacity to produce."

"So the cloud has a glorious silver lining. It should be a relief to all friends of decent journalism, peace on earth, and economic justice if the taxes and problems in New York are found also too much for him, and that residence in Europe may be more to his liking. There he might be on more intimate terms with those he seems most to admire—Hitler and Mussolini."

In connection with Hearst's much-advertised removal, which he appears to think as a calamity to the state, the following from a correspondent of "Labor" in South Dakota will be of interest, and also it suggests another possible haven for the self-imposed exile of the "great" publisher:

"In 1934 William Randolph Hearst's Homestake gold mine took \$16,900,000 out of South Dakota soil, while farmers of this state were crushed under mortgages, bankruptcy, drought, dust storms and swarms of grasshoppers."

"Since 1929 the value of stock in this mine has gone up from \$93 a share to over \$400. While South Dakota and the nation were impoverished by the depression, Hearst grew fabulously richer."

"Nor did he share these riches with his mine workers. Caged in a 'company union,' they dare

not join a real union and demand better wages. "Obviously, the government of South Dakota should have taken taxes off the farmers and workers and put them on Hearst's gold mine—known as 'the richest 100 square miles in the world'—but Hearst cracked his whip over the state legislature and nothing was done."

"The Farmers' Union and organized labor have been demanding an ore tax since 1933. They also asked a state income tax. Instead of these they handed us a sales tax paid largely by the poor."

"When Roosevelt increased the valuation of the gold dollar he trebled the already enormous profits of this Hearst gold mine, but Hearst is viciously attacking Roosevelt's small increases in the taxes of the super-rich. Verily, there is no limit to the greed of this enemy of the farmers and workers."

PUT AN END TO SPOILS SYSTEM

Edward D. Vandeleur, president of the San Francisco Labor Council, in a recent address telling why organized labor in San Francisco favors the campaign of the Merit System Extension League in behalf of charter amendments Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, said:

"The Union Labor party, the San Francisco Labor Council, the Building Trades Council—all organized labor in San Francisco—is against the spoils system because we know that the spoils system is against the working people, against the taxpayers and against the best interests of all the people of San Francisco."

LABOR AND THE SCHOOLS

In its report to the recent convention the executive council of the American Federation of Labor included the following recommendation:

"We recommend and urge every central labor union to follow the program outlined below and so be ready in order that labor may participate in meeting educational problems when they arise:

"1. Appoint a committee on education composed of trade unionists interested and active in this field.

"2. Secure labor representation on the local boards of education.

"3. Secure labor representation on the board of directors of the public library."

Armistice Day Rites

Armistice Day, 1935, will be celebrated in an imposing manner by the city on Monday, November 11, at 10 a. m. at the Civic Auditorium under the auspices of the Citizens' Armistice Day Committee appointed by his honor Mayor Angelo J. Rossi, with Elden B. Spofford chairman.

The Armistice Day holiday was granted to celebrate the declaration of peace at the end of the world war, to honor those who loyally fought and died for our country, and to impress the coming generation (our school pupils) with ideals of patriotism. There has been a definite request from the veterans' organizations and the committee that the pupils from all schools participate in the celebration by singing patriotic songs and by participating in the memorial service for the war heroes.

All pupils and R. O. T. C. groups, traffic squads of all schools, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Sea Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Jill Tars and Girl Reserves are asked to come directly to the front of the Auditorium and be seated by 9:45 a. m. to join in singing patriotic songs, and each pupil is asked to bring a flower for a floral tribute to the Gold Star Mothers. Members of the above organizations should be in uniform.

Miss Estelle Carpenter, supervisor of music of the San Francisco public schools, and a member of the school participation committee, urges general participation in the celebration.

Comment and Criticism

L. L. N. S.

If less than 200 barons had owned the bulk of the productive land of France in the year 1789 no one would have the slightest difficulty in explaining the French revolution. Even a corporation lawyer could understand it—though he wouldn't admit it after getting on the federal bench. But anyone would take it for granted that such a disparity of wealth and income—for wealth and income were tied tight to the land in those days—would be sure to cause unrest and upheaval in as energetic a people as the French.

But Berle and Means, two of the wisest and most cautious economists of the present day, reported that less than 200 corporations owned and controlled the bulk of the productive wealth of the United States of America in 1927. The proportion unquestionably has become higher since. And still we have no revolution!

One explanation often given of this amazing state of affairs is that the corporations have behaved so well and managed the affairs of the nation so much better than we could manage them ourselves that we all just naturally want the corporations to keep right on running things.

That explanation went out of date on October 26, 1929, when the stock market crashed and tens of billions of property values were swept away in a day. And it has been getting "out of date," as Artemus Ward would have said, every day and hour ever since. The corporations paid dividends out of surpluses while millions of workers went to the bread lines. They saw 15,000,000 workers out of jobs without making even a decent gesture of finding employment.

They have forced the American people to realize that if you credit these great corporations with good intentions, then, in all matters of public welfare, an overwhelming majority of the magnates of these corporations are doddering fools.

But there is nothing to show good intentions among the bulk of the corporation barons of America. The New Haven railroad is one of those barons, and it is going into bankruptcy after nearly thirty years of almost unbelievable rascality. The Milwaukee road barons played a poker game with a great property that made the New Haven look like a hand of penny ante. The utility barons have boasted that they fool the public and collect the expenses of that fooling from consumers.

The tobacco barons and textile barons compete with each other in gouging wages to the lowest level conceivable; the packing barons have levied toll on the agricultural Northwest for forty years; and the charge is not refuted that until the law stepped in the milling barons of Minneapolis gypped the farmers of Minnesota alone out of 500,000 bushels of wheat a year.

And still no revolution—no sign of anything approaching revolution. The movement of the American people is a slow, stubborn, often misdirected march toward reform; and the marchers are even careful not to step on the grass of the corporation barons on the way.

But the people are marching—and toward reform. It might save considerable excitement at some later date if the corporation barons could be led to realize that fact.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF ROADS

Government ownership and operation of the railroad systems of the United States was visioned by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in his address opening the fifty-fifth annual convention of the Federation at Atlantic City, N. J.

Evils of Home Work Portrayed by Bureau

Many home workers were on relief rolls in 1934 because they were not paid enough to cover the cost of living. This is one of the arresting facts showing the serious consequences of this type of work cited in a bulletin just issued by the women's bureau, United States Department of Labor. When manufacturers send out work to be done in homes the results are exploitation of women and children who do the work, the jeopardizing of their health and family life, undermining of factory wages and working conditions, and cost to taxpayers who must supplement by relief the low earnings of home workers, and bear the expense of home-work inspection required by legislation in some states but generally inadequate for protection of consumers' health. These are among the conclusions of the study, which gives a well-rounded and clear picture of the home-work situation throughout the nation.

Unscrupulous employers use the labor of women home workers because by having work done in the home they can avoid paying rent and factory overhead charges. Moreover, the bargaining power of home workers is weak, and rather than lose the work they will accept appallingly low pay—sometimes as low as 3 cents and 4 cents or even 1 cent an hour. In order to make even the most meager earnings under these low rates of pay the home worker must work far into the night, often forcing young children and other members of her family to assist her.

In thousands of homes scattered throughout every state in the Union, in farms and in city districts, such work is being done. Sometimes, as in the case of work on knitted berets, the entire production of an article may be done by home workers. More frequently home work supplements factory production, as when factory-made clothes are sent to home workers to be button-holed. Hundreds of different varieties of articles are made in this way, and the work ranges from unskilled carding of snaps, buttons, or safety pins.

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to such skilled craft work as tufting candlewick bedspreads and embroidering infants' dresses.

In view of these circumstances, the bulletin quotes authorities to the effect that the best solution to the problems around home work is complete legal prohibition. As one step toward bringing such work back into the factory a recommendation is made that manufacturers employing home workers should defray all costs of adequate home-work regulation either through license fees or taxes.

ALABAMA TO FEED STRIKERS

An agreement under which the State of Alabama and five counties will match funds to feed 10,000 striking soft coal miners has been perfected by Governor Bibb Graves. Strikers in Jefferson, Tuscaloosa, Shelby, Bibb and Walker Counties will be aided with public funds.

NEW EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, A. F. OF L.

President, William Green; secretary-treasurer, Frank Morrison; first vice-president, Frank Duffy; second vice-president, T. A. Rickert; third vice-president, Matthew Woll; fourth vice-president, John Coefield; fifth vice-president, Arthur O. Wharton; sixth vice-president, Joseph N. Weber; seventh vice-president, G. M. Bugnizet; eighth vice-president, George M. Harrison; ninth vice-president, Daniel J. Tobin; tenth vice-president, William L. Hutcheson; eleventh vice-president, W. D. Mahon; twelfth vice-president, John L. Lewis; thirteenth vice-president, David Dubinsky; fourteenth vice-president, Harry C. Bates; fifteenth vice-president, Edward J. Gainor.

Judiciary Has Usurped Authority, Says Governor Olson of Minnesota

Governor Floyd B. Olson of Minnesota has declared the judiciary branch of government is usurping its authority and challenges "any lawyer in the country" to public debate on the question. Suggesting a formal statement of the question, Olson offered: "Resolved, That throughout American history the only danger to our Constitution came from and still comes from the judiciary branch of government, which has constantly usurped its authority."

"I am ready to take the affirmative and debate with any reputable lawyer in the country on that question," Olson said.

"Nowhere in the Constitution," he added, "is the Supreme Court given authority to declare a law invalid. That power has been read into the Constitution by the court itself."

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Begins Fortieth Year As A. F. of L. Secretary

Stressing the fact that despite bitter controversies among trade unions he had seen the membership of the American Federation of Labor increase from a mere handful to millions, Frank Morrison, unanimously elected to the newly-created office of secretary-treasurer by the 1935 convention of the Federation, in an address to the delegates predicted that this progress would continue and secure work for all at good wages.

On January 1, 1936, Morrison will begin his fortieth year as secretary of the A. F. of L.

"I desire to say," Morrison declared, "that I express my appreciation for the confidence that has been reposed in me for many years.

"I have watched the Federation grow from 250,000 to four million. I watched it recede and I am glad to know that since N.R.A. went into effect the international unions in the Federation have added over a million members to the grand total of our membership.

"I feel absolutely optimistic for the future. There have been brought to this convention more propositions that needed solving than to any other convention I ever attended. But I have noticed in the past where bitter feeling was engendered because of the purpose behind their propositions, that all these elements of dissatisfaction gradually were eliminated and smoothed out, and the Federation marches on step by step.

"I feel that during the coming year we will have a great year, that many of the matters that are bothering us now will have been eliminated, and I am sure the time is near at hand when we will have a greater membership than we have ever had in the American Federation of Labor.

"I want to say to you that I will give every ounce of my strength and energy as secretary-treasurer and as a member of the executive council attempting to smooth out these conditions that are troubling us.

"I have found that there is only one thing that spells success, and that is the creating of goodwill among men. As we grow older in the movement, if you can not feel that you have done something to help your fellow man, then indeed your life is empty; but if you can feel that your services have been helpful you will have a great future.

"I am very happy tonight at being elected secretary-treasurer, and happy in the thought of the great days that are coming to the wage workers of our country, when every man and woman who wants work will have an opportunity to work and at wages exceeding those that were paid in the past."

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Los Angeles Branch: 105 COURT ST.
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Phone Mission 5744

Judge Denman Spurns Invitation of Seamen To Arbitrate Dispute

Judge William Denman of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals has created a sensation in industrial and labor circles by the publication of a letter addressed "to the persons who have taken possession of the Pacific Coast Branch of the Seamen's Union" in which he refused to serve as arbitrator of the current dispute between seamen and shippers which has resulted in tying up vessels at San Francisco docks.

The seamen had nominated Judge Denman as the seventh member of the Seamen's Labor Relations Board to arbitrate the \$1 an hour overtime issue and other controversial subjects. The employers had accepted the judge, whose statement charged that after the seamen had nominated him they repudiated their action "and now ask that I serve on different terms."

After setting forth his years of service to the cause of better conditions for seamen, both as an operator and an admiralty attorney, the judge asserted:

"I am no apologist for the ship-owners' policy looking to the destruction of the maritime unions. They in large part must assume responsibility for the present chaotic condition of their waterfront. . . . But I regard it as completely un-American to argue that because of the mistakes of the employing class, however stupid, you are justified in physical cruelty to those who do not agree with you or the repudiation of your agreements."

The judge declared the recommendation he serve as arbitrator "is particularly offensive—coupled as it is with the inference that you will also repudiate my award if it is not favorable to you."

Clerks Seek Support of Labor In Campaign of Organization

Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen's Union, Local 410, has arranged for an extensive campaign of organization amongst the shoe salesmen of this city, which is meeting with good success.

Those shoe merchants desirous of going along with organized labor are being asked to sign the working agreement of this local, and to employ only union shoe clerks, in order to be designated as union shoe stores. The men and women of labor will be appealed to through circular letters and visiting committees to give their patronage to those shoe stores only where the shoe salesmen can display a Clerks' Union button, as the only insignia that the store is union.

The conditions under which the shoe salesmen are working, as far as wages are concerned, are most deplorable and not what they should be for this class of workers, who not only have to dress in accordance with their kind of work, but have to possess an efficient knowledge of properly fit-

ting the feet, especially where children are concerned.

In this campaign for organization of this craft your assistance is greatly needed. When buying shoes for yourself or family patronize the shoe store that displays the union store card, or the shoe salesman that can show a Clerks' Union button paid up to date, and help this union to once again assume its former standing in the organized labor movement of this city.

This organization will shortly also institute a vigorous drive to organize the men's clothing, haberdashery and hat clerks of San Francisco, who are also eligible to membership in this local and display the same card or button. Be consistent as union men and women. Give the shoe salesmen a helping hand in their present campaign and get behind them for union shoe stores and union shoe salesmen. It will not only help them to do so, but help union labor in general. Don't be deceived by false promises of being fair; insist on seeing the union card or button.

J. P. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

Culinary Crafts Notes

By C. W. PILGRIM

The following sums have been forwarded by our unions: Local 110, \$50 each to the Mooney and Modesto Defense funds; Local 30, \$25 each to the same causes; Local 44, \$25 to the Mooney defense. Waitresses, Local 48, and Bartenders, Local 41, will act on this matter at their next regular meetings.

Don't forget that on Saturday night, November 2, there will be an affair at the California Hall, Turk and Polk streets, given by the Waitresses' local. There will be dance partners in plenty (and our girls know how to dance), so if you are looking for a pleasant evening be sure to come; you are promised a real good time.

We have succeeded in lining up the crew of the lunch counter at the Weinstein store, on Market street. Ask your lady friends who prefer to eat in department stores to use this place in preference to the Kress or Woolworth stores. The latter are hostile to organized labor.

The old Opera Cafe, at 1103-A Market street,

has been remodeled and reopened as John's Steak Shop, with a complete crew of union workers. If you work around the Civic Center you might give this house a trial. The boss promises something new this side of Chicago, and claims you will like it.

With the help of the workers we have lined up around the Cabbage Patch the following houses during the past few days: Mercantile, 218 Washington street; Market Lunch, 533 Washington street; Marina, 311 Washington street; Oregon, 524 Front street; Market, 427 Front street. We are working on 618 Front street, which is unfair and has a news vender outside. Also we have a news vender at Pete's Tavern, 424 Bush street, and Thomas's, in the 300 block on Ellis street.

John's Tavern, 144 Embarcadero, will open shortly with a full union crew and will have our house card. Waterfront workers, please take notice.

In the Butchertown district the States Grill, 5029 Third street, and the Four-Mile House, 5501 Third street, are lined up O. K.

We are at last able to report that we have removed the news vender from Mac and Frank's, 600 McAllister street. It took quite a while to whip this boss into line.

The many friends of Dan Regan, secretary of Bartenders' Local 41, will be pleased to hear that Dan is improving and is expected to be able to leave the hospital bed where he has been lying for some time.

Stay away from all of Foster's, Clinton's, White Log Taverns, Pig 'n' Whistles and the Roosevelt, on Fifth at Mission.

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Run o' the Hook

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

A. E. Giegengack, United States public printer, was the guest of honor of the Printers' Board of Trade at a luncheon in the California room of the Palace Hotel last Tuesday. In the course of his talk Mr. Giegengack gave a description in some detail of the Government Printing Office and the operation and capacity of its various divisions. Of the printing department he said:

"The printing division is equipped with 406 typesetting and casting machines, including 174 slug-casting machines and 130 Monotype casters, fitted with electrically heated metal pots and automatic feeders; 100 Monotype keyboards, and two Ludlows—by far the largest number in any printing plant. A typesetting machine which was used during the war at General Pershing's headquarters in France is now doing service in the Government Printing Office. There are on hand a total of 1,741,117 matrices for casting a vast variety of type faces and sizes. These machines set about two and one-half billion ems of type annually, which would equal a newspaper column 218 miles in length. It has been estimated that the Government Printing Office could set up, print and bind a book as large as the Bible in twenty-four hours.

"Many of the typesetting machines are operated sixteen hours daily, especially when Congress is in session. The daily Congressional Record is set up, printed and delivered in twelve hours each night, regardless of the number of pages. The largest daily Record to date contained 366 pages.

"A special section of the printing division, with sixty-four typesetting machines, four presses and a proofroom employing eighty proofreaders, is devoted exclusively to the printing of patent specifications and the weekly Gazette of the patent office. Patent specifications printed in the fiscal year 1934 totaled 153,695 pages, costing \$777,000. The Gazette made 17,331 pages and cost more than \$150,000."

Mr. Giegengack said there are many thousands of pages of type, the metal in which weighs hundreds of tons, held in the printing division on which the departments pay monthly storage, so that the type may be used for future publication without additional cost of composition.

"The printing division," he said, "has a total of 1701 employees, including 1283 printers, of whom 308 are typesetting machine and keyboard opera-

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tors, 385 proofreaders, 429 compositors and 161 on related work. Other employees of the division include seventy-two castermen and forty machinists."

Mr. Giegengack also described the operation and capacity of other mechanical departments of the government printing plant, less in detail, perhaps, but all most enlightening. He also told of the welfare, health and safety features the government affords its printing office employees. While the public printer's talk dealt very largely with figures, it was, unlike most recitations of that character, in no sense "dry." Mr. Louis Sloss of the H. S. Crocker Company was chairman of the meeting, which was attended by 150 employing printers and a number of guests, among the latter being Will J. French of the W.P.A., Mayor Rossi and Friend W. Richardson, former governor of California. Mr. Giegengack, who is a member of New York Typographical Union No. 6, came to San Francisco from Los Angeles and San Diego, where he visited the exposition. He left for Washington last Tuesday night.

Members of Typographical Union No. 21 are sympathizing with Edward Guenley of the "Call-Bulletin" chapel and Louis Guenley of the A. Carlisle & Co. chapel, whose beloved mother, Rose Stobing, departed this life October 23. Besides Edward and Louis Guenley, decedent was the mother of George and Raymond Guenley, Mrs. Rose Jenkins, Mrs. Irene Healy and the late William Guenley, and the sister of James Peggs. She was a native San Franciscan. Following the celebration of a requiem high mass for the repose of her soul in Corpus Christi Church last Friday, her remains were interred in Holy Cross Cemetery.

David S. Felter of the Eureka Press chapel vacated a hospital last Monday to which he had been confined twelve days for the treatment of first and second degree burns he suffered in a successful attempt to extinguish a blaze in his bungalow on the south slope of Mount Davidson. Both of "Dave's" hands, the lower part of one of his legs and both his ankles were severely burned. The fire started from an overheated vessel of linseed oil he was preparing for a paint job. It will be a month before Mr. Felter will be able to return to work.

Woman's Auxiliary No. 26 to Oakland Typographical Union No. 36 will serve its annual turkey dinner and entertain at whist on Saturday evening, November 16, in Veterans' Memorial building, Emeryville. The price of the dinner, which will be served at 6 p. m., is 65 cents. Dinner over, the remainder of the evening will be devoted to whist. The ladies announce beautiful as well as serviceable trophies will be awarded, and that a hand-made quilt, work of art of members of the auxiliary, will be disposed of in a manner yet to be determined by the auxiliary.

The conductor of this column is mourning the loss of a dearly beloved sister, Miss Luella M. Hollis, who died at her home in Des Moines, Iowa, last Friday. She was the eldest of a family of seven children, and had lived in the city in which she died many years, having been brought there by her parents when a young child from Princeton, Bureau County, Illinois, where she was born, shortly after the close of the Civil War, in which her father served as a soldier in the Union army for three years and eight months and from which he was honorably discharged. Miss Hollis was never married. Much of her life, which exceeded three score years and ten, was devoted to church, education and civic welfare work.

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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

In his report to their Montreal convention the secretary-treasurer of the M. T. D. U. stated: "Our financial status is very satisfactory. On the small per capita tax paid by the membership we have transacted a large volume of business." He draws a comparison between their per capita paid to the I. T. U. and the M. T. D. U. by saying: "A child of the kindergarten age who pays more for one article than it does for another expects to receive a correspondingly greater article."

As mailers in general have received financial assistance and other benefits and privileges from the I. T. U., and as the M. T. D. U. gives no benefits to mailers, as a purely business proposition it would be a good plan to discontinue paying per capita to the M. T. D. U. The "outlaw" unions have found it to be a good business policy. Such being the case, the M. T. D. U. unions should adopt the same policy. The elimination of the M. T. D. U. would mean progress for all mailers.

Probably the quiet threats of secession from the M. T. D. U. if its officers made a fight to increase their per capita from 25 to 50 cents per month caused those officers to refrain from sending it to a referendum vote.

The "large volume of business" transacted which the secretary-treasurer refers to in his report to the convention would appear, from a glance at the financial statement, to have consisted of drawing their salaries and other "expenses and services." For nine months ended July 31, 1935, services and expenses of president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer, \$724.72; salaries (including arrears to president and vice-president), \$2375; other expenses, \$623.44; total, \$3764.88. Receipts for the above period, \$5488.04; balance July 31, 1935, \$1764.88; balance November 1, 1934, \$745.61. After expenses of the Montreal convention have been defrayed from the balance on hand as of July 31, 1935, the \$745.61 on hand as of November 1, 1934, may be considered a somewhat healthy one. Since the Chicago convention the M. T. D. U. lost a union in the secession of Toronto. Besides holding in abeyance the proposition to vote to increase per capita from 25 to 50 cents per member per month, they report having "visited, conferred and advised with members of several unions." The president receives a salary of \$50 and the secretary-treasurer \$75 per month. Not counting services and expenses of their officers the members of the M. T. D. U. would save \$1500 a year in salaries alone for an overhead that brings no benefits to them.

Call-Bulletins—By "Hoot"

George Bigler, dean of the proofroom, has been absent for some time resting up.

Charles Sarcander also had a sub on "tf" trying to get rid of that tired feeling, and is back again.

In order to get pictures of the football games to the papers for the same day pigeons are (or were) being used by the progressive owners. Unfortunately, someone mixed the birds up or else some Scotch ones got in the baskets, as one of them is still missing. By the way, this is no new idea. We remember when we were a kid back in Europe that one of the main means of communication from sports meets were pigeons. Saved on telephone and other bills.

Even the old-timers are getting interested in the football games. Charlie Grassie got a letter with a foreign postage stamp the other day. It was from some chap down in South America, asking who won the game between Oshkosh and Milpitas. Charlie suspects one of the boys got his friend in South America to forward the letter.

Business is good for a spell. Let's hope it remains so.

How to Grow High Wages

By N. D. ALPER

Capital: The Great Law

In the direct production of wealth, which is today the custom in parts of the world inhabited by primitive people, just enough work is performed to satisfy immediate hunger. There is no thought of tomorrow. But when some man began to exert effort or labored to make a bow and arrow or a spear he was looking ahead. He visioned a safer and a more comfortable existence. In one case berries were picked and fish caught to directly and quickly satisfy his hunger; in the second case labor was exerted on making something he could not eat or wear but which would help him secure both food and clothing. In one case the results of the labor was quickly consumed, and in the other the results of his labor was stored up in an implement or tool that would serve him a long time and that would be used up or consumed more slowly. In one case his wages, the results of his labor, was wealth directly used in the satisfaction of his wants, and in the other his wages, likewise the results of his labor, was wealth in the form of a bow and arrows, spears, etc., that he could not wear or bite into to satisfy his wants directly, but which he could use to assist him in securing such things as he could bite into, so to speak, and which would in turn satisfy his original wants.

Engineers are familiar with Hamilton's "Principle of Least Action." This thought has been traced back to times before the period in which Christ lived. In a sense it means that things are accomplished in nature with the least possible effort. It is akin to "a line is the shortest distance between two points"; that water will find the quickest possible route to the sea. In economics

the same principle is stated that "Man will seek to gratify his desires with the least possible effort." In conformance to this law primitive man discovered, evolved and developed the uses of tools and implements. In the long run it was easier to catch fish by laboring to make a spear to be used in catching fish than it was to catch fish with bare hands. It required mental effort to picture such results. These tools and implements into which man stored his labor and his wages are capital; and so far as economics is concerned, whether man catches fish by the use of a spear, a net made of leaves and thorns, dynamite, or a modern fishing vessel he is using capital. Let us see what the economists have to say about the production of capital.

Thompson, "Elementary Economics" (Los Angeles and other California High Schools), p. 109, says: "It is well to notice that this first capital was itself the product of a combination of land and labor, and that all capital, rather indirectly to be sure, rests on the same two primary factors of production. This very fact is the basis for the claim that all products of industry belong to labor." . . . "Capital, then, is a product of industry used for further production." . . . "On the basis of this definition we shall find it necessary, contrary to general belief, to consider neither land nor consumers' goods as capital. Land, obviously, is not a product of industry, though it is used for further production."

Ely, a well-known economist, says: "Capital goods are products used or held for the purpose of producing or acquiring wealth. By this definition land is evidently excluded from the category."

If one worker only labored to satisfy his direct wants and slept the rest of the time he would not create capital. If another provided for his wants and in addition created a bow and arrow, a water bag, a spear; if he stored his labor in useful articles that would keep useful for a long time

such a worker would create capital. While it is true that all capital is the product of labor, it is not true that all labor produces capital. As Thompson puts it, the following are the steps to capital production: "The source of capital, we are now prepared to say, lies three steps from the capital itself. First, the income must be above the line of bare subsistence; second, income must exceed outgo; third, the surplus must be invested." While modern storing and saving of labor seems more complicated than the simple cases given above, the principles are the same. Bankers advertise save and have capital. Thus we see the creation of capital requires definite steps; but did we have to create land? Again, land is not wealth; it is not capital; it did not have to be saved.

(Copyright, 1935, by N. D. Alper)

Next week: Review

BARBECUE AT GROUND-BREAKING

The largest barbecue pit ever built in northern California, over fifty feet long, has been constructed on the premises of the Town and Country Club, Bayshore City, to provide succulent barbecued beef for the appetites of over ten thousand visitors who are expected to participate in the ground-breaking ceremony for the Live Stock Exposition Building of Agricultural District 1-A, to be held on Sunday, November 3, in Visitacion Valley, according to Andrew J. Gallagher, chairman of the two-county citizens' committee, which is planning the affair. Forty of the best barbecue cooks in California will preside over the feast, and service will be free to all who attend.

TO REPEAL SALES TAX

Yielding to terrific pressure from all sections of the state, Governor Harold G. Hoffman of New Jersey has summoned the legislature in special session to repeal the sales tax before the voters go to the polls on November 5.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

Business and Labor Say "Vote Yes" CHARTER AMENDMENT No. 2

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S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone. MARKET 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, October 25, 1935

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President E. D. Vandeleur.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Communications—Filed: From Building Trades Council, minutes of the Council, also communication regarding John Loon of Alaska Fishermen. Furniture Workers No. 1541, thanking President Vandeleur for assistance in negotiations and settlement of strike with Simmons Company. Mother Lode Miners No. 48, acknowledgement of donations. California State Federation of Labor, calling state-wide meeting of representatives of organized labor of the state to discuss question of prevailing wage versus subsistence wage on federal projects in California, to be held Saturday, October 26, at City Hall, San Francisco. Sacramento County Building Trades Council, stating they have reached amicable settlement of controversy with Amalgamated Sugar Company at Clarksburg. Secretary J. L. R. Marsh of Sacramento Federated Trades Council, relative to Jackson miners, planning a Christmas party for their children, and asking clothing and shoes that the little ones may remain in school. Elegant Clothiers of 130 Third street, announcing line of union-made clothing.

Referred to Executive Committee—Transmitting donations for Jackson miners by Ice Drivers, Chauffeurs No. 265 and Stereotypers and Electrotypers, and for Modesto Defense Fund by Steam Shovel Men, Sausage Makers, Machinists 68 and Tailors No. 80.

Report of Executive Committee—Reported controversy of Bay District Council and Lerner

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it. California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth. Clinton Cafeterias.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."

Dornbecker Furniture Manufacturing Company, Portland, Oregon.

Drake Cleaners, 249 O'Farrell and 727 Van Ness. Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.

Furriers: George H. Benioff, Inc., Post and Stockton.

Fred Benioff, 133 Geary street.

Schneider Bros., Inc., 455 Post street.

Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter. Goldstone Bros., manufacturers overalls and workingmen's clothing.

Independent Cleaning and Dyeing Works, 245 Van Ness So.

J. C. Hunken's Grocery Stores.

John G. IIs Co., Ranges, 2902 Nineteenth.

Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.

Lundstrom Hat Stores.

Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Company.

Mission Hotel, 520 Van Ness So.

Petri Wine Company, Battery and Vallejo.

Pioneer Motor Bearing Company, Eddy and Van Ness.

San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle.)

Sunset Towel Supply Co., 55 New Montgomery.

S. H. Kress Company Stores.

Standard Oil Company.

Van Emon, B. C., Elevators, Inc., 224 Fremont.

West Coast Macaroni Company.

Woolworth's Stores.

All Non-Union independent taxicabs.

Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

Stores Corporation has been amicably settled. Wage scale and agreement of Photo Engravers with the newspapers, with usual conditions, was approved. Filling Station Employees presented plans to committee for adjustment of their affairs. Acting on financial appeals from California State Federation of Labor and Thomas J. Mooney in pending habeas corpus proceedings before the state and federal supreme courts, committee recommended that appeals be transmitted to affiliated unions, with request that donations to this worthy cause be sent directly to the California State Federation of Labor, 525 Market street, and as speedily as possible, to assist in the prosecution of the case.

Reports of Unions—Retail Shoe Salesmen have signed up the stores of Eisenberg and Steinberg. Ornamental Iron Workers signed up three concerns. Jewelry Workers are submitting new agreement to employers. Waiters donated to Mooney and Modesto defense funds; no settlement with any of the concerns on the Council's unfair list. Auto Mechanics report men back to work under improved conditions, and have won recognition for which they struck; thank president of the Council and unions for co-operation in the strike; 400 shops are now in affiliation. Miscellaneous Employees donated to Mooney and Modesto defense funds. Seamen are negotiating a new agreement; are having difficulty with American Hawaiian on account of permits taken from patrolmen. Upholsterers report having settled with B. P. Johns Furniture Company of Oakland; Kroehler & Co. still unfair here. Window Cleaners are negotiating a new wage scale. Letter Carriers report forty-hour week working out well. Bakers No. 24 donated to Mooney defense. Cooks 44 and Chauffeurs 265 donated to the Mooney and Modesto defense funds.

Receipts, \$618.50; expenditures, \$1158.73.

Adjourned at 9:10 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

JURISDICTION QUESTION SETTLED

According to word received this week by Louis Steindler, president of Plumbers' Union No. 442, the controversy between the Bartenders' Union and the Plumbers has been determined by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor. The question involved was the cleaning of beer coils, which heretofore has been done by a unit of the Bartenders. The work has been awarded to the Plumbers.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

Appeal for Funds

To All Affiliated Unions, Greetings:

To defray the pressing and necessary legal expenses in the habeas corpus proceedings in behalf of Thomas J. Mooney now pending before the Supreme Courts of this state and of the United States, for which delegated bodies like the State Federation and Labor Councils in the state are themselves unable to provide, a most urgent financial appeal has been issued by the California State Federation of Labor to all its affiliated unions. But, as all labor organizations in San Francisco are not members of the State Federation, the San Francisco Labor Council takes this means to present this appeal to all of its own affiliated organizations. In its appeal the State Federation states as follows:

"The recent San Diego convention reaffirmed repeatedly expressed belief in the innocence of Mooney and Billings and resolved to continue by all honorable and lawful means to secure their vindication and restoration to liberty. As is well known, both of these men now have the first real opportunity to establish the fact that they were convicted on perjured evidence. Mooney has requested the executive council to issue an appeal for funds so urgently needed to meet the actual expense of carrying the case through the courts. Billings has given his hearty indorsement to this request."

Defense funds for the Modesto frame-up case are also needed.

Affiliated unions are requested to give as generously and quickly as their means permit. Send all checks and contributions directly to the California State Federation of Labor, 525 Market street, and specify particularly the particular defense fund to which the contribution is made.

Proper use and accounting of the funds so collected will be made, and each affiliated union is most respectfully and earnestly requested to do what it can to assist in this laudable endeavor to establish and promote justice for victims of industrial wrongs.

Fraternally,

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

By EDWARD D. VANDELEUR, President.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

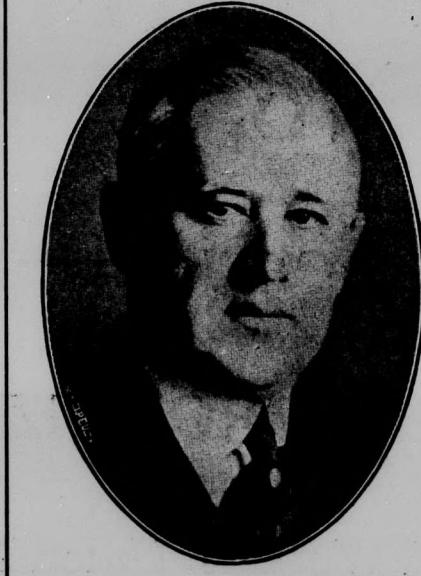
Notice.—Demand the union label, card and button when making purchases or hiring labor.

RE-ELECT

JUDGE

MATTHEW BRADY

DISTRICT ATTORNEY



Endorsed by Union Labor Party

'United Labor' Party Is Communist Trick

"An attempt to trick the voters of San Francisco" is the comment of Edward D. Vandeleur, president of the San Francisco Labor Council and also of the California State Federation of Labor, in referring to the radical movement to split the ranks of labor in the coming municipal election.

"The Union Labor party," declared Vandeleur, "is the only bona fide labor party presenting candidates. Voters will not be misled by other so-called labor tickets."

The so-called "United Labor" party was the target of Vandeleur's remarks. This group has the backing of well-known communists and the names of communists are on its ticket, one of whom is facing trial on a perjury charge in connection with alleged falsification of signatures on referendum petitions. This left wing group also claims to represent the "Epic" Democrats. "Union labor," continued Vandeleur, "is not indorsing communists for office."

Several unions have publicly repudiated the left wing group, and Miss Carmen Lucia, organizer of Millinery Workers' Union No. 40, is quoted as saying that "the use of our local's name on that organization's letterheads was entirely without authorization."

Repeal of Sales Tax

Edward D. Vandeleur, president of the California State Federation of Labor, has announced the early launching of a state-wide campaign for repeal of the iniquitous sales tax through passage of the Ralston amendment.

At the recent state labor convention at San Diego, where the Ralston amendment, exempting \$1000 valuation of all improvements and providing for the immediate repeal of the sales tax, was again indorsed by a unanimous vote. Vandeleur said he found a vigorously growing sentiment for repeal of this unfair impost on working men and women.

"In conservative centers of opinion, as well as in the more liberal quarters of the Southland," said Vandeleur, "strong resentment was expressed against the levying of discriminatory taxes upon wage earners who are now paying through the nose for food and clothing and other necessities of life which represent their entire wages. Since their limited incomes do not permit laying up reserves on savings, the working people are bearing the burden of the sales tax. The planned attempt to more and more shift the tax burden for the support of government from special privilege to the backs of men and women who live from the wages of their labor should be quickly countered before more shifting of the sort, already planned, is pressured into law. It is good to know that a number of far-seeing business men are beginning to wake up and to resent such gross acts of injustice and are preparing to defend the purchasing power of the consumer. The sales tax ought to be repealed. With labor's help it will be."

At the convention of the California State Federation of Labor at San Diego last September it was resolved "that we reiterate the expressions of opinion heretofore unanimously given by the State Federation of Labor, and urge all of our subordinate unions and associated and affiliated bodies to unite in a common effort to secure the adoption of this constitutional amendment, and to this end instruct our officers, and particularly the executive council, to appoint special committees and take such measures as their good judgment may dictate."

WILL ADDRESS OPEN FORUM

Walter Cowan of the Miscellaneous Workers' Union will speak Wednesday, November 6, at 8:15, on the American Federation of Labor convention in Atlantic City, at the Open Forum, 1057 Steiner street.

DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

Since last reports the following members of local unions have passed away: Martin J. Gray, member of Molders' Union No. 164; John J. (Java) Kane, Longshoremen's Union No. 38-79; John F. Kenna, Teamsters' Union No. 85; Olaf Peterson, Pile Drivers, Bridge, Wharf and Dock Builders' Union No. 34; Peder Jacobson, Longshoremen's Union; Jacob Matheson, Street Railway Employees' Union, Division 1004; Herman H. Lohse, Teamsters' Union No. 85; Joseph William Teeling, Teamsters' Union No. 85.

President Ryan Promises Support For Striking Gulf Longshoremen

Striking longshoremen at Houston, Texas, were called to a meeting last week to hear plans of Joseph P. Ryan of New York, their international president, for a nation-wide walkout to clear up waterfront troubles on the Gulf.

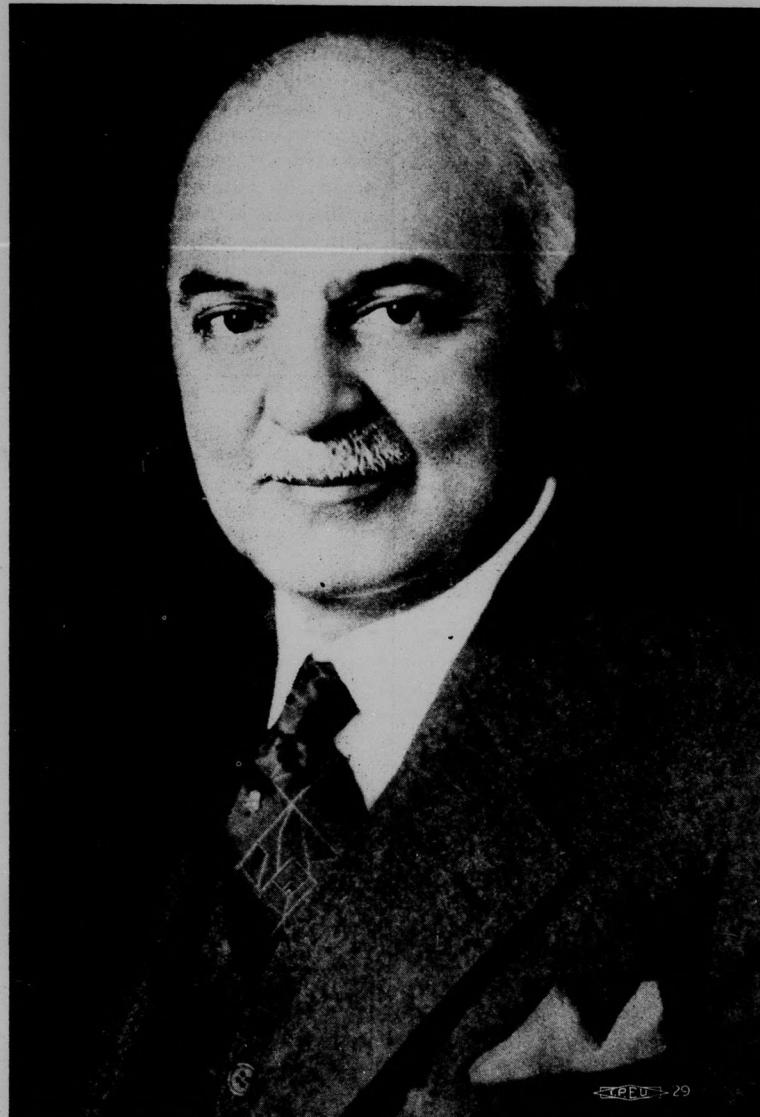
Ryan, head of 30,000 longshoremen affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, said:

"Next Friday, your brothers in the International Longshoremen's Association in New York, and maybe on the Pacific Coast, are going to start giving you 100 per cent support."

Ryan said the International Longshoremen's Association had signed no contracts on the North Atlantic and that the union would notify the New York Steamship Association.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

Why Union Labor Is For Mayor Rossi



Because he has been fair and impartial at all times both to capital and labor.

Because he has insisted upon a high wage standard.

Because he believes in and insists upon observance of Civil Service.

Because he has lowered our taxes.

Because he has, by his thoughtful and fair mediation, prevented or adjusted many labor differences with employers during his incumbency.

Because he has preserved the five-cent fare, raised the carmen's wages, yet taken the municipal car lines out of the red into the black.

American Education Week

November 11-17, 1935, will be observed throughout the nation as American Education Week. This occasion is becoming of increasing significance in public schools public relations programs, and citizens throughout the country are responding to the call for co-operation with increased enthusiasm and in larger numbers. "The School and Democracy" has been selected as the theme for this year's observance of American Education Week. This subject is closely related to the fundamental objective of the occasion. It suggests the responsibility of the schools for maintaining the ideal of self-government and should cause the entire citizenry to renew its faith in American democratic government and in the institution of public education upon which it rests.

This year marks the fifteenth annual observance of American Education Week, which was established in 1921 by the National Education Association, the United States Office of Education, and the American Legion. The sponsors announce the following topics for special consideration during the week:

General theme—"The School and Democracy." Monday, November 11, "The School and the Citizen"; Tuesday, November 12, "The School and the State"; Wednesday, November 13, "The School and the Nation"; Thursday, November 14, "The School and Social Change"; Friday, November 15, "The School and Country Life"; Saturday, November 16, "The School and Recreation"; Sunday, November 17, "Education and the Good Life."

In San Francisco the celebration of American Education Week will be in charge of a citizens' committee appointed by Mayor Rossi, composed of members of the Board of Education, of the School Department headed by Superintendent Edwin A. Lee, and other citizens interested in educational matters. It will be the duty of this committee to contact civic and other organizations and arrange for specific observance of American Education Week in the schools, by Parent-Teacher Associations, women's clubs, civic and labor organizations, and to enlist the co-operation of the motion picture theaters, the radio and other agencies.

A. P. Returning to Six-Day Week While Guild Prepares to Protest

The Associated Press has begun returning its news department employees to the six-day week. The five-day week has been in operation since the days of the N.R.A. in Associated Press news departments in New York, Cleveland, Boston, Detroit, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, St. Louis, Los Angeles and Baltimore.

The Associated Press adopted the five-day week in cities of 750,000 or more in accordance with the request of President Roosevelt when he signed the daily newspaper code in February, 1934.

The "Editor & Publisher" reports that "it is understood there will be no discharges and no changes in salaries."

The American Newspaper Guild has formed a national committee to make objections to the change at meetings with Associated Press executives.

Increased Employment Shown In Labor Department Report

Approximately 350,000 workers were returned to employment during September in the manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the bureau of labor statistics, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins announced October 25. She estimated that weekly payrolls in

these combined industries were more than \$12,000,000 greater than in August.

"The major portion of this gain of over a third of a million workers was in manufacturing industries and retail trade, approximately 150,000 additional workers being employed in each of these fields," Miss Perkins said. "In addition to these gains, substantial increases were also shown in anthracite and bituminous coal mining, private building construction, and wholesale trade."

There was an increase of more than 200,000 in the number of workers employed at the site of construction projects financed from the Emergency Relief Act of 1935. As of September 15 there were nearly 345,000 workers employed on these projects. Their monthly earnings totaled more than \$15,500,000.

TENANT FARMERS WIN STRIKE

Claiming victory, the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union ordered its 1000 striking members back in the fields after a struggle of ten days.

Workers won a wage of 75 cents per hundred pounds for picking cotton. This probably is the first and only strike called by agricultural workers in the south. Although they did not obtain all their demands the union won a victory.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS

Improvement in industrial employment and output in the Twelfth Federal Reserve District which took place in July and August was well retained during September, according to the agent in San Francisco. Measures of trade were higher on a seasonally adjusted basis. Principally because of a decrease in non-residential permits, total value of building permits declined substantially but continued more than double that of a year earlier. Engineering contract awards excluding buildings were smaller than in August, but exceeded the monthly average for the year.

Community Chest Contributions

Fall Far Short of Necessities

With only \$1,765,857 subscribed to the Community Chest, San Francisco faces a difficult time in maintaining the standard of welfare work in ninety-two social agencies throughout 1936, Ray W. Smith, executive director of the Chest, states.

"Our \$2,000,000 goal for the campaign just closed represented the minimum necessary to maintain our present agencies on an adequate standard. Budget committees headed by Milton H. Esberg, Jr., will commence work at once to determine the best course in the present emergency.

"Several courses are open. We can reduce the number of agencies or we can reduce the standard of work in all agencies. In either case the less fortunate citizens will suffer. A careful study of the situation will be made before any action is taken," Smith said.

Final results of the campaign showed that \$245,899 was raised in the residential districts while employees solicited at their places of business contributed \$348,718. Grouped in special divisions were the employees of the federal, state and municipal governments, the schools, and the Chinese and Japanese communities. Their combined gifts totaled \$90,299.

Donors of gifts in amounts of more than \$500 contributed by far the greatest percentage of the total by giving \$1,080,941.

W.P.A. LABORERS STRIKE

Biloxi W.P.A. laborers numbering 160 have struck against what they term starvation wages of \$22 for 128 hours a month, says a New Orleans dispatch. They demanded \$22 for common labor for sixty hours, and \$48 for skilled labor for fifty-three hours.

REAL ESTATE LOANS

"It is our plan to continue expanding our real estate loans as rapidly as possible"—PARKER S. MADDUX, President of The San Francisco Bank.

Discuss your financing plans for building or modernizing your property with our loan officials.

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK SAVINGS TRUST

526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

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Mission and Twenty-first Sts. Haight and Belvedere Sts.
Clement St. and Seventh Ave. W. Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.
1528 Fillmore Street

FOR LONG AND SATISFACTORY WEAR — INSIST ON

"GOLD NUGGET" UNION MADE JEANS \$1.13

Full cut 8-ounce denim. Bar tacked and triple stitched at all the necessary points. Guaranteed to fit properly. Sizes up to 42.

Men's Furnishings

HALE'S BASEMENT MARKET at FIFTH

SUtter 8000